

A TENTATIVE CHART OF ANNUAL RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND OF HAITI-SANTO DOMINGO

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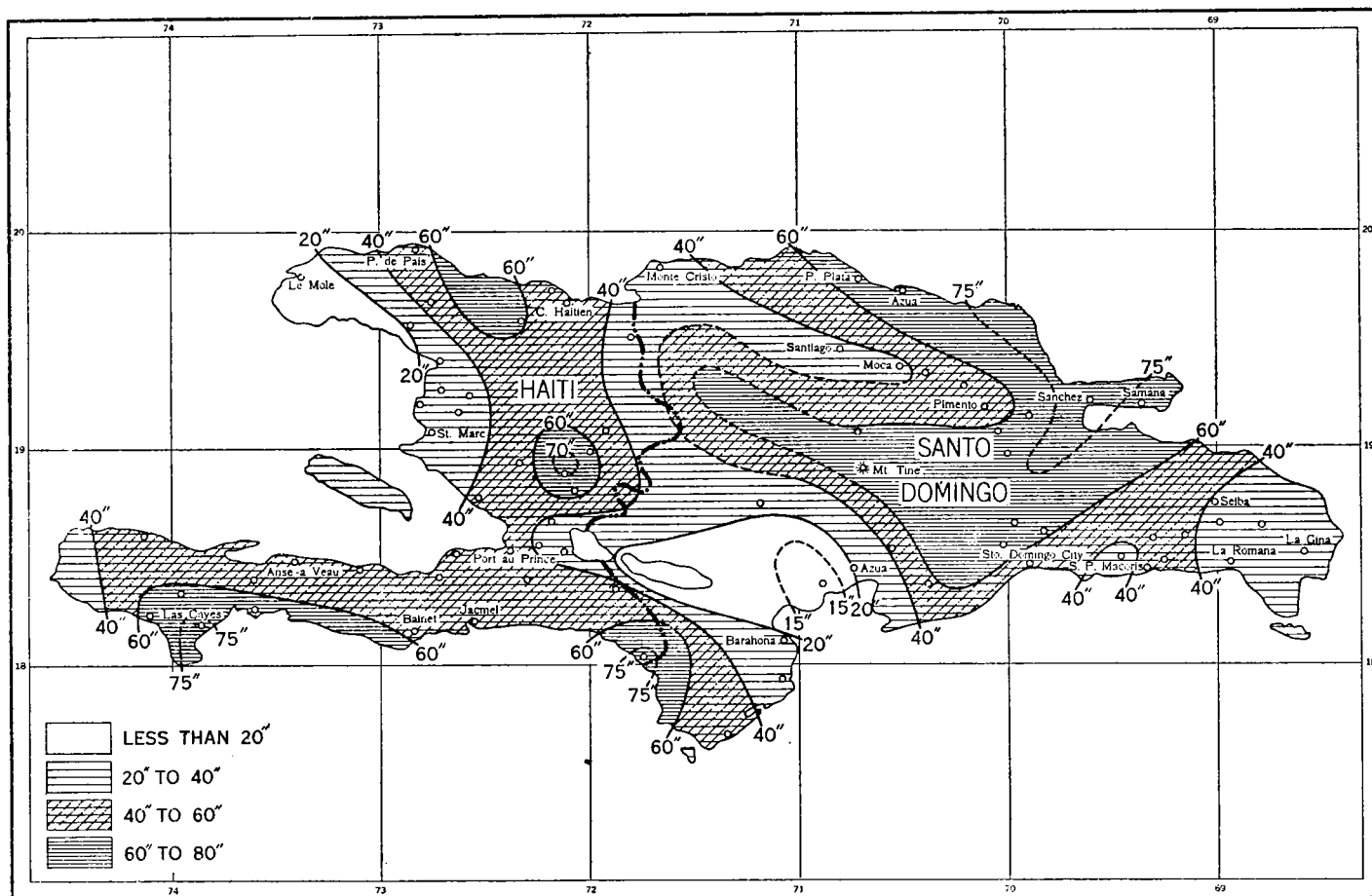
By OLIVER L. FASSIG

[Weather Bureau, San Juan, P. R., July 17, 1929]

Observations are available covering a period long enough to afford a fairly accurate picture of rainfall distribution over Haiti. For Santo Domingo, comprising two-thirds of the island, we have records of but few stations for more than 10 years. The accompanying chart is offered as only a first attempt to show the average distribution of rainfall over the entire island.

The distribution over Haiti is based upon the average annual values for 27 stations with records of 10 years or

more and covering an average period of 18 years. The distribution over Santo Domingo is based upon records at 50 stations, averaging 7 years. As much of the western portion of Santo Domingo is without rainfall stations in the interior and mountain districts, the contour lines must be only estimates, but large rivers and luxuriant vegetation indicate a heavy rainfall in the central mountain district, while desert conditions show a very light rainfall in the southwest and northwest sections.



Tentative chart of annual rainfall over the island of Haiti-Santo Domingo

A WATERSPOUT IN MOBILE BAY, JULY 27, 1929

By ALBERT ASHENBERGER

A waterspout first noticed at 9:13 a. m., July 27, 1929, occurred in Mobile Bay and in Chacalooche Bay, a northern arm, after suspension of the phenomenon for a short period subsequent to reaching the Cochrane Bridge roadway, which partly separates the two bodies of water.

When first observed it had the aspect of a tall, extremely slender column of dark grayish color rising perpendicularly from a level water surface to the horizontal base of a very dark stratus cloud. The upper end was twice the width of the lower and no mound of spray at the water surface was discernible. The spout as it advanced rapidly leaned forward, while the upper half decreased in diameter and the lower portion increased an equal

amount; and at 9:17 a. m., when it had reached very close to the roadway, it appeared as a straight column of uniform diameter inclined forward about 30° from verticality. The column then quickly became sinuous, the upper and lower portions being almost vertical and the intermediate section inclined forward at an angle of about 45°.

At 9:18 a. m. the phenomenon had disappeared by receding to the clouds; however, it is probable that the vortex had only decreased in energy, as two minutes later the upper portion of the spout reappeared and, extending downward, resumed at 9:22 a. m. the same shape as when it had disappeared, but there was now visible a